The National
Future Farmer
February - March, 1974
Owned and Published by the Future Farmers of America

Jerry Moore looks to agriculture's future. So do we.

Here's why 1973's FFA National Crop Production Proficiency award winner is staying with agriculture. "The combination of our increasing population and a greater world demand for our crops insures a good future for the efficient producer."

And, we agree.

Efficient production is the key to the world's needs in food and fiber. That's why we are so proud of the thousands of FFA members who have taken part in the 1973 Crop Production Proficiency award program. For our country's production proficiency. For agriculture's future.

Like you, we feel agriculture has a bright future for all of us.

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We Are Proud To Be A Part Of American Agriculture

Dr. Richard Klimisch does original catalytic research but his art is old masters.

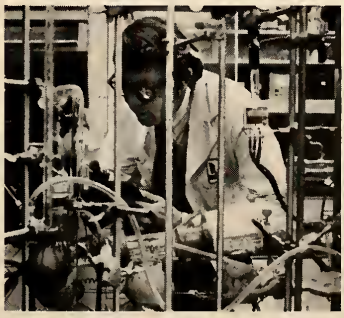
Dick Klimisch saves his analytic abilities for his research.

His hobby is copying great works of art for his own collection. He doesn't invent his own artistic themes, he explains, "because there are too many great ones available to copy."

So he is currently working with paintings by Modigliani. Picasso and Hiroshige have also been recent favorites of his.

During Dick's six years at GM, on the other hand, he has been a real pioneer. He explains his job as "trying to understand the basic functions of catalysts, and applying this knowledge to the control of air pollution."

Dr. Klimisch is a supervisory research chemist for the Research Laboratories at the



GM Tech Center in Warren, Michigan. His work on catalysts is helping GM build catalytic converters, exhaust-cleansing devices that will be used on many 1975 GM cars.

Dr. Klimisch is also working beyond current product development toward long-range understanding and product applications of catalysts.

Richard L. Klimisch is a unique example of the kind of interesting people working at GM to improve the quality of life for us all.

GM
MARK OF EXCELLENCE

General Motors

Interesting people doing interesting things.

The National
Future Farmer

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Our Cover

To save time and money Randy Odegaard minimizes field operations by incorporating ammonia as he chisel plows new corn acreage. Working with his father and brother, Randy helps manage more than 1,400 acres of South Dakota cropland, but his greatest success began when cholera hit their farm five years ago. For more on Randy's comeback with hogs and the entire Odegaard operation turn to page 42 and read "Coming Back from Cholera."

Story and Photos by Ron Miller

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National Officers Go On Tour

THE annual National Officers Tour will begin on February 4 and will include 23 cities in 14 states before the tour ends on March 5. The officers will tell leaders of business and industry about the importance of this nation's agricultural industry and the need for quality education to train young men and women for this industry of agriculture—both in production agriculture or one of the other careers in agribusiness.

Prior to the tour, the officers participated in a joint meeting with the various groups and organizations in Washington, D.C.

The National Officers have completed a period of basic training designed to prepare them for their duties this year. This included exposure to as many different types of vocational agriculture instructional programs as possible during the first two months they were in office. They also spent time at the National FFA Center learning about FFA operations there.

FFA Can Help Save Gas?

As the fuel crisis becomes more severe, these suggestions are offered as ways your FFA chapter or other groups can save gas.

1. Organize car pools to travel to and from social gatherings connected with school and other activities.
2. Hold activities requiring travel to a minimum for the duration of the crisis.
3. Plan recreational activities for groups close to home instead of distant points.
4. Form a student steering committee at school to deal with the energy crisis. Assign responsibilities—involve as many students as possible.
5. Add energy conservation to your program of activities. Appoint a standing committee to deal with the problem.

Paper Shortage

This issue of your magazine is smaller because of a limited paper supply for printing the inside pages. Hopefully in future issues you will have a better ratio of articles to advertising. We didn't want to turn any advertisers away so we will try to maintain our normal ratio of articles to advertising over several issues rather than just one.

Wilson Carnes, Editor

FIRESTONE 23° TRACTOR TIRES LET YOU QUIT AS MUCH AS AN HOUR EARLIER OR WORK UP TO 6 MORE ACRES PER DAY.*

Red Parker (Right) talks with his Firestone man, Ron Lamb.

Read what Travis "Red" Parker says about our 23° tires and the service that goes with them.

"Truth is, I couldn't wait to get back from Columbiana and get some Firestone tires on our tractors. We have so much to do here it takes more than 30 big tractors, some pulling 32 foot chisel plows, to get it all done. So we're always looking for ways to improve things.

"Firestone tires really work more for us than any other tire we've ever used. It's a fact. They get us down the field faster and that means more dollars in our pocket.

"I'm not ordering any new equipment now unless I can get Firestone tires on it.

"Firestone knows that tractor tires, and good service to back them up, can really matter. You better believe it!"

(Red farms over 10,000 acres of cotton, rice and soybeans in Drew, Mississippi.)

*You can save more (or less) depending on the amount of acres you plow per day and the time you work.

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23° TRACTOR TIRES

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Over $5,000 in prizes

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Draw "Winky"

Let "Winky" help you test your talent. You may win one of five $845.00 Commercial Art Scholarships or any one of seventy-five $10.00 cash prizes!

Draw "Winky" any size except like a tracing. Use pencil. Every qualified entrant receives a free professional estimate of his art talent.

Each winner receives a two year scholarship in commercial art taught by Art Instruction Schools, Inc., one of America's leading home study art schools.

Try for an art scholarship that may lead you into the exciting fields of advertising art and illustrating, cartooning or painting. Your entry will be judged in the month received but not later than March 31, 1974. Prizes awarded for best drawings of various subjects received from qualified entrants age 14 and over. One $25 cash award for the best drawing from entrants age 12 and 13. No drawings can be returned. Our students and professional artists not eligible. Contest winners will be notified. Send your entry today.

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Looking Ahead

Livestock

CARCASS "POLICY" ANNOUNCED—FFA members can now purchase a "life insurance policy" on their beef steers to obtain carcass information after the animal is slaughtered. For 50 cents a young cattle feeder can buy an ear tag for a calf to identify its participation in the USDA's Beef Carcass Data Service program. The orange tag is transferred from the calf's ear to the carcass when the animal is slaughtered. Carcass data is returned to the purchaser of the tag for a charge of $1.50 which is billed after the results are received. Tags are currently available from the American Polled Hereford Association's Youth Department, 4700 E. 63rd St., Kansas City, Missouri 64130.

TOTAL RATION FEEDING—A new concept in livestock management called "total ration" feeding was announced recently by A. O. Smith Harvestore Products, Inc. Total ration feeding, as explained by nutritionist Cole Townley, Jr., is based on Harvestore processing of forage and high moisture grain for beef and dairy operations combined with maximum utilization of automation equipment. The ration is then supplemented with necessary minerals and vitamins according to the known nutrient content of the forage and grain.

BEEF NUMBERS EXPANDING—By 1980 the U.S. beef cow population is expected to increase to around 46 million head, compared to 37 million in 1970. According to extensionists at North Carolina State University, nearly three-fourths of the growth is expected to come in the Southeast Northern Plains, and Corn Belt. Information on the short-run production outlook for beef and other livestock as well as crops can be found in the article "1974 Is One Big Question" on page 10.

Crops

WEED SCIENCE BREAKTHROUGH—The use of herbicide antidotes which greatly reduce the possibility of herbicide injury to corn begins a new generation of weed killers. A new corn herbicide, Sutan +, containing an antidote known as R-25788 is being introduced for commercial use in 1974 by Stauffer Chemical Company. The herbicide is recommended for control of grassy weeds, particularly foxtails and nutsedges, and is the second herbicide-antidote combination put on the market by the company in as many years.

FREE FERTILITY REPORTING—A new soil analysis report complete with fertility recommendations is being provided free with every soil analysis performed by Harris Laboratories, Inc., of Lincoln, Nebraska. The report, nicknamed "WE," allows the grower, farm advisor, fertilizer supplier, and soil laboratory to make final fertilizer recommendations depending on availability of materials, cost restrictions, weather developments, and local conditions. The computerized system is based on the yield goals of the grower and provides free phone assistance.

Machinery

TRACTOR RADIALS UNVEILED—Radial rear tires for farm tractors, first introduced by B. F. Goodrich Tire Company, will increase tractor efficiency up to 20 percent, says Patrick C. Ross, president of the firm's tire division. The radial construction allows the tread to remain flat with the soil, giving greater traction and reduced slippage. The tire, called Powersaver Radial, features a 43-degree cleat angle and 15 percent deeper tread.

TRUCK SALES SOARING—A surge in light trucks for farm, recreational, and personal use along with the strong demand for medium and heavy duty trucks to carry goods and services is straining the industry to capacity, says Alex C. Mair, general manager of GMC Truck and Coach Division. These factors make possible another $3 million industry sales year in 1974. Soaring levels of truck activity will likely continue throughout the decade.

What's best for them is best for their owner

What's fed little pigs influences their performance all the way to market—and their owner's profits.

That's why we do the best job we can making MoorMan's Baby Pig Starter to help pigs do their best.

Beginning in research, MoorMan scientists formulate our Pig Starter with nourishing, highly digestible ingredients. Everything's in it needed to supplement sows' milk and spur pig growth.

Ingredients are checked carefully in our laboratories to make sure they're all topnotch. Then we put'em together with extra care. And make special mini-pellets that little pigs love to eat.

The same kind of care goes into all our other products—including complete, ready-to-feed Pig Grower. And into each grain-fortifying, concentrated Mintrate® and superconcentrated Premix-trate®.

We make 'em all the best way we know how—to promote top livestock performance at low total feed cost.

We don't cut any corners, take shortcuts or compromise on quality. Ever.

Feeding programs, complete with management recommendations, tie our products together. They fit different livestock operations—to match the stockman's setup and needs.

Working out a feeding program is done best in person and on the farm. That's how we do it. With *on-the-spot* nutrition counseling by a MoorMan Man who calls direct.

He's well supplied with reference materials. And kept up to date on livestock nutrition and management. Every MoorMan Man is in an educational meeting at least once every month.

He brings MoorMan's experience and feeding know-how *direct* to the stockman. And together they can work 'out programs to promote top performance and efficient feed use.

MoorMan's®

Moorman Mfg. Co. Quincy, Ill. 62301

Progressing in Processing

This member's experiences helped him to solidify his agribusiness career choice.

John continually checks for contamination during the cleaning operation. *Staff Photos*

After testing the seed moisture John takes a test weight of a seed sample.

EVER since John Stewart was in first grade he could be found helping his dad, a manager of a seed firm, with odd jobs at the elevator. And by the time John was eight-years-old he was helping to load trucks with seed.

Upon moving to Stuttgart, Arkansas, in tenth grade John immediately enrolled in vocational agriculture and began his agricultural experience program. He previously lived in eastern Arkansas where his dad worked for five years with a seed processing plant.

John is now employed by Southland Seeds, Inc. a company that distributes soybean, rice, and oat seed to Texas and Mexico. Mr. Bill Hargrove, president, and Mr. Shelby Simpson, vice president, have been so impressed with John's work they will pay to send John to college if he decides to go.

At the seed plant John makes moisture tests, weighs grain purchases, and helps with sales. He records the results of the tests and fills out the scale tickets for farmers and shipments.

John further helps with the drying and sacking of grains. "Operating a cleaning machine is the most demanding job. It takes a lot of my time," explains John. "The adjustments on the machine have to be checked constantly because samples of soybeans containing a different variety or noxious weed will be disqualified as seed when checked by the state plant board. The disqualified seeds then have to be sold as oil beans rather than seed."

Working closely with his father and his brother Tom, a foreman at the same seed plant, John is becoming experienced in other phases of seed plant operation. His duties extend from starting the gas burning dryers to regulating bins used for cleaning seeds as well as helping in the bagging operation.

Already a winner of the district Placement in Processing award, John plans to stay in the seed processing business. He hopes to become manager of a plant himself and someday own his own seed company.

Producer Foresees Challenging Future In Farming

His records, high yields, and awards prove efficiency will lead to success.

To improve production efficiency Jerry says they apply fertilizer, insecticide, and anhydrous ammonia in one field trip as they plant corn.

WHEN Jerry Moore entered vocational agriculture in 1968 he didn't think he had much of a chance to begin a career in farming. One of his older brothers was already interested in farming in the Osage, Iowa, community where it seems no farmers were ready to quit, plus there were five other children in the family. To Jerry, "it looked rather hopeless."

Yet today, Jerry, a winner of both the National Crop Production and Livestock Proficiency awards, has taken over the operation of 1,150 acres in partnership with his brother Gary.

Jerry started FFA with a few purebred hogs and the idea of someday studying agriculture in college. But in the fall of his junior year Gary invited Jerry to join him in a partnership to farm some 370 acres of good cropland. Jerry, with farming as his first choice for a profession, lost no time in investing his earnings in the necessary cattle and hogs to launch their farming business. The brothers also purchased machinery—a five-bottom tractor and plow, cultivator, hay rack, and wagon which they still use—on a 50-50 basis.

"A storm in the fall of the first year hurt us badly on our crop yields," recalls Jerry. Yet the brothers stayed in business adding another 90 acres to their farming operation, making a total of 467 acres of rented land.

Their crops included 169 acres of corn (averaging 126.5 bushels per acre), 20 acres of oats (44.5 bushels per acre), and 25 acres of soybeans (30 bushels per acre). Their 50 acres of hayland produced 3¾ tons per acre.

Last fall Jerry's father purchased a locker plant and the brothers took over full responsibility for the 680-acre home farm. The additional acreage required them to increase their investment in new and bigger equipment with a loan from the bank.

In addition to their cropping operation the Moore brothers manage 180 beef cows besides feeding out 400 head of cattle and 1,500 hogs.

Jerry and Gary use all of their crops, except soybeans, to feed their livestock. "Our soybeans are the only crop to leave the farm," states Jerry. "We store them until the following summer and then move them through a local elevator. We have always made money over storage costs by holding beans."

The brothers are firm believers in the value of farm records. Records are an essential part of their farming operation and they use them to analyze their entire enterprise. "Determining net profits is only a small part of the overall use of records," remarks Jerry. "Taxes have to be figured, yields determined, and costs per unit calculated." The Moore brothers use the advice of Mr. Keith Dickson, a professional bookkeeper, in their decision making.

Jerry, who served as treasurer and vice president of the Northland FFA under Advisor Lewis Lauterbach, has won state honors in the Funks 304 Bushel Challenge contest and the Star Chapter Farmer award.

A well established crop farmer now, Jerry feels the future of farming will be bright. "One of the most encouraging signs for the future is the higher prices we are receiving as producers. The combination of our own increasing population and a greater world demand for our crops insures a good future for the efficient producer."

1974 Is One Big

What do you think will happen to farm prices in 1974? Your guess may be as good as the experts this year, but in any event, these predictions will help you finalize your livestock and crop production plans for this year of uncertainty.

FARM prices in 1974 for both crops and livestock are expected to average about the same as last year. On the surface this seems to mean farmers and ranchers will hold their own in the coming year.

These predictions, though, depend upon several uncertain market conditions. And as you will note from the following projections made at the 52nd USDA National Agricultural Outlook Conference held in Washington, D.C., experts are leery about the economic outcome of 1974.

Market Conditions

Inputs. Supplies of most materials needed by farmers—fertilizer, pesticides, machinery, farm labor, petroleum fuels—will be limited in 1974. Input prices will be up sharply, especially fuels and pesticides, from last year. As a result, farmers are expected to make increased use of no-tillage and minimum tillage practices.

Transportation. Heavy demand for agricultural transportation will probably exceed supply. However, the major problem is the energy shortage, not the lack of railcars, trucks, or ships. Improper timing of getting agriculture products to market will create artificial product shortages and cause some price disruptions.

Livestock Expectations

Beef. The supply of feeder cattle is the key to 1974 beef prospects as slaughtering will probably show a significant boost, 6 to 7 percent, over last year. Marketings will be especially high in the spring and again in the fall. Generally lower prices are expected this year for fed cattle but prices will stay above 1973 fall levels.

Cow slaughter will be up again as breeders continue high culling rates.

Dairy. Milk production will show a further but smaller decline in 1974. Herd culling will continue and cow numbers will drop but milk output per cow will likely resume its upward climb after slumping in 1973 for the first time in nearly 30 years.

Milk prices will show strong gains over year-earlier levels and gross dairy income will rise another 10-12 percent in 1974 as the milk-feed price relationships improve.

Hogs. Hog slaughter and pork production will continue to lag, thus, little change in total hog marketings is anticipated in 1974. Producers will increase spring farrowings slightly and gradually begin returning to normal feeding rations which were disrupted by high feed prices last year.

Smaller pork supplies will lift hog prices as summer approaches but prices will trend lower during the last half of the year.

Poultry. Egg production will be up sharply, broiler output will show moderate expansion, and turkey production will be well above a year ago.

Prices for eggs will slip below year-earlier levels by mid-1974 while broiler prices are expected to gain in the spring but not repeat the sharp rise of last year. Turkey prices will drop before mid-year and trend upward before fall.

Sheep. Again the lamb crop is down so sheep and lamb slaughter will be lower than a year earlier. Lamb prices will strengthen until spring but will be under pressure for the remainder of 1974.

Crop Predictions

Cotton. Cotton output will increase between 14½ and 15 million acres as expected. Provisions of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 set the guaranteed target price at 38 cents per pound. Current heavy exports will likely weaken and milling use will slow down, but probably not substantially due to the energy problems of man-made fiber production.

Feed Grains. 1974 production of feed grains is projected to reach 228 million tons, 10 percent above the last year's record output. Overall grain prices will soften and average below the high levels of last year. Exports will continue to be the major factor influencing changes in grain prices.

Corn and barley prices will remain strong at least until spring while oats and sorghum prices will average higher than a year ago. Prices for high protein feeds, mainly soybeans, will be sensitive to new crop prospects brought about by the lifting of planting restrictions.

Fruits. Citrus production will be approximately 5 percent below last season's record breaking crop, reflecting a 7 percent smaller orange crop and a 4 percent increase in grapefruit production. As with citrus, prices for non-citrus products, primarily apples and pears, will remain high due to processor demand. Tight supplies will curtail both citrus and non-citrus exports.

Oilseeds. Soybean planted acreage for 1974 is projected at 54 million, slightly under last year's plantings. Soybean exports will increase but prices received by farmers will average slightly lower than a year ago at about $5.25 per bushel.

Cottonseed and flaxseed prices will continue strong, reflecting a good domestic and foreign demand. Peanut prices paid to growers will probably average near the support level.

World Corn Yield Record

Orville Montri

Orville Montri, a LaSalle, Michigan, corn grower has set a new world record corn yield of 306.6 bushels per acre.

Mr. Montri also established himself as the 1973 champion in Funk's-G Project: 200 national corn growing contest. His hybrid was G-4444. The yield of 306.6 bushels per acre was on 4.4 acres, combined and delivered to the elevator, cleaned, and weighed. He did not glean the 30 rows harvested from the middle of 40 acres. The entire field averaged 240 bushels per acre.

This is the first breakthrough of the 300 bushel per acre barrier by a commercial farmer. Previous record of 304.38 was set in 1955 by vo-ag student, Lamar Ratliff, Prentiss, Mississippi.

Question

Understanding the market situation is just as important as using efficient production practices to increase yields.
Photo by Ron Miller

Rice. A sharp expansion in rice production is forecast for next year along with an increasing demand. It is estimated the lifting of marketing quotas will influence farmers to increase plantings by a third, resulting in a record crop. If the world rice crop is good, prices will weaken but still average close to double the $6.07 per hundredweight loan rate.

Tobacco. Prospects of larger farm quotas for burley and flue-cured tobacco will cause growers to harvest more tobacco next year. Price support levels will rise as will total cash receipts. Exports are expected to continue their upward trend.

Vegetables. Potato, dry bean, and dry pea acreage is expected to increase but not enough to meet demand. Prices offered to growers will continue high for fresh vegetables and be sharply higher for processed vegetables.

Wheat. No planting restrictions are expected to result in a 10-15 percent increase in wheat acreage. Exports will remain strong and domestic use will continue near last year's levels. Prices are expected to soften considerably but still remain quite high compared to the late 1960's.

General Projections

Finances. Prices paid and received by farmers along with interest charges on new farm loans will be the major factors in the financial sector of agriculture. If interest rates moderate total farm assets will reach $468 billion, up 5 percent, even with a slow-down in the rate of capital formation by farmers.

Income. Gross income of farmers will be down some due to minimal direct payments. Accompanied by the prospect of rising production expenses, net farm income will slip slightly but still remain higher than any year except 1973 at $20 to $23 billion.

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An Air Force ROTC college scholarship pays for your college education. Including lab and incidental fees, plus textbooks. The 100 dollars monthly allowance is yours to do with as you please. And there are over 180 colleges in the Air Force ROTC program for you to choose from. Interested? For the location of the Air Force ROTC unit nearest you, call 800-447-4700, toll free, (in Illinois call 800-322-4400) or send in the coupon.

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College of St. Thomas, St. Paul 55101
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455
University of Minnesota at Duluth, Duluth 55812

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University of Mississippi, University 38677
Mississippi Valley State College, Itta Bena 38941
University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg 39401

MISSOURI
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Southeast Missouri State University, Cape Girardeau 63701
University of Missouri, Columbia 65201
University of Missouri at Rolla, Rolla 65401

MONTANA
Montana State University, Bozeman 59715
University of Montana, Missoula 59801

NEBRASKA
University of Nebraska, Lincoln 68508
University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha 68101

NEW HAMPSHIRE
University of New Hampshire, Durham 03824

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Fayetteville State University, Fayetteville 28301
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North Carolina State University at Raleigh, Raleigh 27607
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Oregon State University, Corvallis 97331
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University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras 00931

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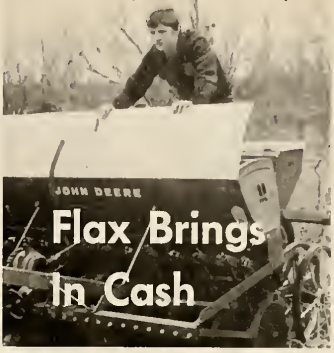

Steve Kittelson has increased his income by raising flax as a cash crop.

FLAX is grown in eastern South Dakota as well as in parts of North Dakota and Minnesota. Producers in South Dakota grow from six to nine million bushels a year.

One of these flax producers is Steve Kittelson of Watertown, South Dakota. He has found flax to be a good cash crop and during his four years of high school has raised a total of 170 acres.

Linseed oil is extracted from flax seed, and linseed oil meal, a valuable by-product, is used as a protein supplement for livestock feeding. Linseed oil is used in the manufacturing of paint, varnish, linoleum, oilcloth, and many other products. The straw is used in making fine papers and much of it goes into the production of cigarette and Bible papers.

Straw is generally worth $17.00 to $20.00 per ton while seed sells for around $3.00 a bushel, explains Steve. Straw yields run between one-half and three-quarters of a ton per acre, and yields of seed run from 10 to 20 bushels per acre with a few reported yields of over 30 bushels.

Flax is a poor weed fighter and so good cultivation methods combined with careful spraying are necessary. However, Steve points out that flax fits in well with his row-crop rotation and other small grains.

As a senior, Steve managed 50 acres of rye, 75 acres of corn, 80 feeder pigs, 15 head of dairy cattle as well as 75 acres of flax. He farms with his brother and father.

Steve's activities in FFA have included crops, dairy products, and livestock judging, plus serving as president of the chapter for two years, and historian. He won the Star Greenhand, Star Chapter Farmer, Soil and Water Management, and Dairy Farming awards, as well as the Most Active Member honor. *(By Clarence Hall)*

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HOW TO TAKE AN EXAM!

By Stanley Jacobs

ON a pleasant spring day in a college classroom, two students from the same town and neighborhood—chums all their lives—were taking final examinations. One was calm, methodical, and thoughtful, but no ball of fire when it came to brain-power.

The other, an overly-conscientious youth with an ultra-high I.Q., perspired, drummed nervously with his pencil, had a splitting headache, and felt his heart palpitate and his lips go dry.

The first boy passed the test with a comfortable mark of 85. The other student, though endowed with superior mental ability, scored only 68, and had to take the course over.

What caused the difference in their exam results? Why did the less qualified youth pass, the eager-beaver fail?

After I asked a dozen educators and physicians about the art of exam taking, the answer became clear: It is usually the over-conscientious and anxiety-prone student who gets into the greatest emotional flap over a test, though he may have the least cause for worry. His tenseness frequently results in failure to pass an exam he should have romped through with ease.

Your Attitude Counts

Dr. James Watt, an anatomist at the University of Toronto, says, "Many students have an attitude of complete antagonism toward examinations. Too often, they regard a test as a sword of Damocles hanging over their heads and threatening them with disaster.

"This fear is the worst enemy of the student. Most young people are not *trained* in methods of taking examinations. It is remarkable how few work out a really efficient system despite the frequent occurrence of tests. But if you have average ability and have done a reasonable amount of work, you probably will pass—most do."

Parents should encourage their children, not hound them about tests. One lad of 16, an able student in his zoology class, made a miserable showing on his finals and had to retake the course.

When his teacher asked about his surprising failure, he exploded, "Oh, it's my mother! She nagged and nagged about preparing for the test. I'd leave the house night after night, just to get away from her. She would moan that I was no good, that I'd fail. Well, I did!" He sounded proud.

Another educator said, "The best advise for parents and their children is for the latter to study *consistently* through the school term, so that there will be no dread of examinations at the term's end, even for really tough subjects. Few teachers fail students who try conscientiously and consistently to learn throughout the year."

"Actually," he added, "most college students today are 'test sophisticates.' They have been subjected previously to so much group testing that they take exams quite in stride. Notwithstanding, there always are some students who develop examination jitters characterized by sleeplessness, dilated pupils, excessive perspiration, and other symptoms of situational anxiety."

Preparing Yourself

There are certain procedures you'd be wise to follow in preparing for tests. First: *Prepare yourself emotionally.*

There's a big difference between an acute anxiety state before or during an exam and that "up-and-at-'em" feeling which is tinged with nervousness. All good athletes know the latter sensation and welcome it, for it conditions them mentally and physically for peak effort. If you feel that way, be glad. Properly harnessed, the mood can help you charge through an examination in high gear.

Some students, after diligent review, will resolutely close their books before an exam and say: "I've done the best I can—no need of further stewing over this. If I pass, fine. If I flunk, well, they don't execute you for failure to pass an exam!"

This fatalistic attitude prepares the test taker for the worst: failure. Depending on one's personality and other intangibles, this viewpoint may help some, depress others. Generally, if you expect success, your chances of winning it are improved.

Indeed, says one professor who has administered 100,000 tests, "It is far better to enter the exam room with over-confidence than with trepidation and lack of faith in your knowledge and ability!"

That brings up the second hint: *Prepare for a test physically.* Sally P. was regarded as a veritable Quiz Kid all her life, until she took her final exam in chemistry, her weakest subject. She crammed without let-up for five nights straight, got along on four hours sleep a night, and drank innumerable pots of black coffee. She bolted a cold sandwich for dinner and had no breakfast, in her haste to return to her books.

"When she got her exam sheets, she tackled them like a tigress," recalls her instructor. "But her exam grade was terrible—she ranked next to the bottom in the class. Half her questions were unanswered. When I asked her, I discovered that she had fallen asleep in the middle of the exam, mentally and physically exhausted."

Sensible review over many months —not cramming—may avert Sally's fate for you. Nature demands sufficient rest for one to do mental or physical work. Nature also insists on proper sustenance for the body; a slug of coffee is not nourishment for a rugged three-hour exam.

Writing the Exam

Even the air and light in the exam room may play a vital role in the outcome of a test. If you have a choice, pick a seat with good light and near a window. The little things which make for physical comfort are important at test time. Loosening a necktie or taking off your shoes can help.

Have your supplies ready. Many an exam has been botched because a student didn't have his "bluebook," enough sharp pencils, pen, ink, eraser, protractor, slide rule, or what-have-you.

Check the entire exam before you begin writing. Tests can be tricky. Albert G., an English lit major, was primed for any question when he entered the exam room. He emerged with a "C" but he could have made an "A."

"I began writing too soon, instead of running through every section of the test," he said. "I should have learned how long the exam was, if certain questions counted more in scoring than others did, and whether the same directions applied to all sections of the test. They didn't—and I penalized myself."

Know the scoring system. Inattention to—or misreading—directions may cost heavily and lose the exam for you.

Allocate your time wisely. By answering the easy ones first, you will conserve time and energy for the tough questions which may earn you more points when the answers are totaled up. Besides, if you shunt aside the difficult queries temporarily, you may subconsciously work out these puzzles.

The great psychologist William James said we all have "a mental second wind." Use it. By letting a question germinate in your subconscious, you'll be surprised at how often you dredge up the right answers based on knowledge you've absorbed but thought you had forgotten.

In taking any written test, watch out for those common errors which may cost you dearly:

Misspelled words— especially technical terms.

Punctuation mistakes— a comma in the wrong spot may change the meaning of a sentence.

Sloppy writing—the grader has no time to speculate on what you meant, if he can't read your writing.

Right answers, . . . wrong lines— sorry! They count as wrong!

Correct answers, erroneous steps, or processes—watch this.

Puzzling abbreviations—play safe; spell it out, if necessary.

Above all, read over what you've written before you turn it in. Proofreading your own exam paper is important. Many an error has been detected in the final minutes of a test as a student rechecks his answers.

If these sensible precautions are observed, that next exam won't bother you half as much, and fear will be put in its place.

What People Say about Farmers and Food

CONSUMERS are *not* placing the blame for rising food prices on the farmer, according to a nationwide survey released by the Professional Agricultural Communications Research, Inc. (PACER). However, the survey does show consumers *mistakenly* name food as the commodity which increased most in price for the 10-year period, 1962-72.

Leaders of the 93rd Congress suggested a nationwide effort to identify attitudes of American consumers toward the nation's farmers. PACER was formed several months ago when six agricultural organizations banded together to conduct a survey. The groups include: Agricultural Relations Council, American Agricultural Editors' Association, American Association of Agricultural College Editors, Cooperative Editorial Association, National Association of Farm Broadcasters, and Newspaper Farm Editors of America.

Farmer Image High

The PACER survey showed that 82 percent of the public felt the cost of food had risen faster in 1973 than the cost of medical services, housing, transportation, and household durables. According to the consumer price index, January-September 1973, the public was correct. Of those surveyed 41 percent also thought food increased most in price from 1962 through 1972. For that 10-year period, the consumer price index shows that the cost of both medical care and housing actually went up more than food costs.

When asked if they felt the prices farmers were getting were too high only 18 percent said "yes," 30 percent said "too low," and 41 percent said "about right." At the same time, 80 percent of the public believes that the non-farm person earns more per hour than the farmer.

Most frequently named by the public as the "main cause" for high food prices were: Inflation (72 percent), exports of food to other countries (64 percent), and rising costs to the farmer (50 percent). On the issue of whether farmers aren't producing enough food, 22 percent of the public contend this is the "main cause," but 39 percent say it is "no cause at all."

Food Quality Good

In evaluating food quality, 54 percent of the consumers believe that freshness, purity and safety, and taste and flavor are "very good" or "good," while 44 to 45 percent ranked items fair or poor. Nutritional value was rated "very good" or "good" by 51 percent compared to 46 percent rating it "fair" or "poor."

Fifty-nine percent of the consumers surveyed agree that the use of pesticides usually improves quality of farm products, while 30 percent disagree. Sixty-four percent affirmed pesticides are not harmful if used as directed, but 29 percent disagreed.

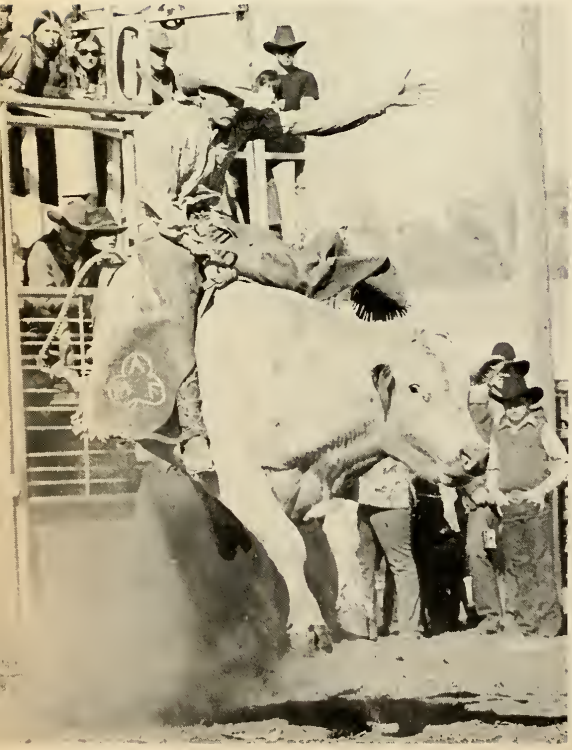
While the public's opinion of the farmer is generally favorable, there are key areas of misunderstanding. And this survey is just PACER's first step in a continuing effort to bring farmers and consumers closer together.

The advisor's daughter Sherry Phillipps won all-around cowgirl honors.

Chapter treasurer Paul Lowe hung on as this steer slung mud in the air.

Ridin' and Slidin'

For eight years the Burwell, Nebraska, Chapter has hosted a rodeo. Here is some of the action from the last event held after four inches of rain.



As the day wore on some dust began to fly. Burwell member Bill Smith left the chute not knowing where he would land.

Bulldogger Dave Sheets, the chapter president, was among some 90 contestants competing in over 200 contest runs.

Photos by Jim Svoboda

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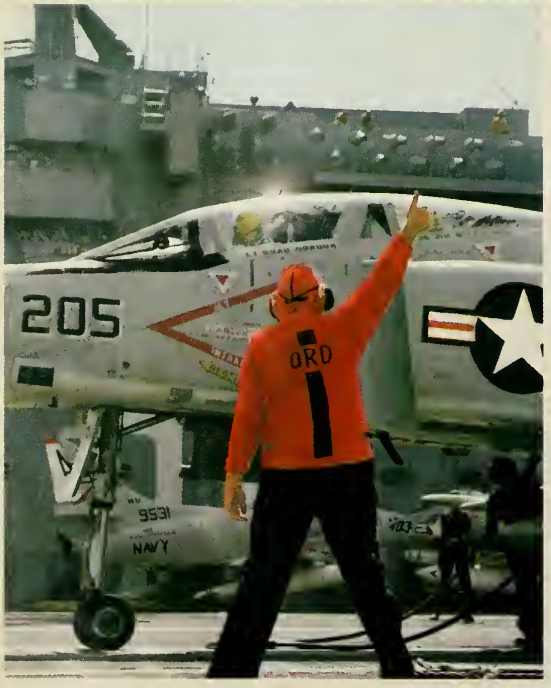

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A Journey to Remember—

The fishing was great, the wilderness was beautiful, and oh what memories!

ONE morning in early August, 18 FFA members and 5 adults left Turpin Meadow near the Buffalo Fork of the Snake River for a pack trip. The popular jumping-off place is about one mile from the Teton Wilderness boundary at an elevation of 7,000 feet.

Heading up the Buffalo Fork, the trail led the Wind River, Wyoming, members and their chaperones around the bend into the Buffalo River Valley. At this point it is a breath taking experience, sitting astride your horse several thousand feet above the river on a narrow trail and looking into the vastly forested Teton Wilderness.

Proceeding up the South Fork and into a canyon the air became cooler and we saw numerous pools where a well placed fly could raise a fighting native cutthroat trout. Here we stopped for lunch but several members of the party passed up lunch for the thrill of landing a trout.

Continuing on we rode through a broad valley marked by an ever changing river channel and walled on each side by spectacular mountain peaks. Following the trail upward, we came to a natural terrace above the canyon bottom. In another hour we emerged from intermittent standing lodgepole pine to a meadow area. Pendergraft Peak, a truncated plateau, loomed 2,000 feet above the valley floor to an elevation of 10,598 feet.

We camped in the meadow that evening, cooked a hearty meal, and readied our horses and ourselves for the night. Some of the members, however, headed for Lake Creek with their poles and to their surprise caught hybrid trout—a cross of the golden and the native. Some of us staying at camp saw a herd of elk enter the south end of the meadow and graze as if no one else were there.

That night a full moon rose over Pendergraft Peak and lit the wilderness night almost as bright as day. Next morning with the meadow white with frost we headed towards the north side of the meadow taking an outfitter trail that led us up the sheer face of the mountain for about 3,000 feet. There we looked down on the meadow below us and saw things in miniature.

It was here our pack donkey became stubborn and literally had to be dragged up the side of the mountain. Later she fell in a bog and had to be dragged from it, also.

On top of the mountain we found ourselves in an array of alpine flowers and rushing streams. We saw Crater Lake 2,000 feet below us and proceeded on to Ferry Lake. Here we had our lunch and tried our luck for trout.

Later at Woodard Canyon alpine flowers again carpeted the ground in several shades of red, purple, white, and yellow. And rivulets from melting snow began a long journey toward the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.

Lower in the canyon we saw a two-year-old bull moose feeding on browse. The water of the Yellowstone where we forded was clear, swift, and ice cold. We camped on its bank that evening and let its rushing water lull us to sleep after a hearty meal.

The following evening we entered Yellowstone meadows and camped aside Atlantic Creek in the shadow of Hawks Rest Mountain. Chapter members decided it was time for a swim, and they spent an hour swimming and diving in the deep, clear, cold water that took their breath away.

That evening our horses decided it was time to go home as they pulled out of camp unbeknown to us. We discovered a short time later that 10 of our 33 head were missing, and some of us had a long ride into the evening to get them rounded up and back to camp.

Next morning we rode to Bridger Lake where a pair of trumpeter swan were resting far out on the water. Two cow moose were feeding on the lake bottom, while their tiny calves waited impatiently for them on the shore. It was here past National President Dwight Seegmiller, also on the trip, caught his first fish—a 17¾ inch cutthroat.

That evening we ate an early supper, packed our outfits, and rode to Two Ocean Pass, one of the most unique spots in the wilderness. We camped for the night here, and saw a number of moose, including a large bull.

Two Ocean Creek, which flows southerly along the summit, divides at this point spilling part of its water into Atlantic Creek and the rest into the Pacific Creek. A sign marking the point tells the story: Continental Divide, Elevation 8,200; Two Ocean Pass, Parting of the Waters; Atlantic Ocean, 3,488 miles; Pacific Ocean, 1,353 miles.

Our last day found us traveling along the North Fork of the Buffalo River. When we arrived back at Turpin Meadow in the middle of the afternoon our trucks were waiting for us. We realized then the peace and solitude of the wilderness lay behind us and in our memories. *(By Terry Slack, Advisor)*

The Justin Hall Of Fame

In 1879, the Justin Company was founded. Two years after that historic event, Billy the Kid escaped down this hallway of the Lincoln County, New Mexico, Courthouse, killing two men.

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Success does not just happen, persons like Mike Carter make dreams come true.

By Ron Miller

Mike's "follow through" on the court carries over to his involvement in other activities.

PRACTICALLY everyone at the David Hickman High School in Columbia, Missouri, knows Michael Carter. They know him not so much because of what he does but how he does it. He has "drive" and he shows it.

Mike, a former FFA chapter secretary, participated in activities both in and out of school. He is a member of the National Honor Society, listed in *Who's Who Among American High School Students,* and was a representative on the school policy board. He also served as a counselor in his church youth group, spoke at several civic functions, and attended classes in the adult education program.

During high school Mike received the Junior Cosmo of the Month award, the Outstanding Youth Citation, and attended the Missouri Boy's State where he obtained the office of Speaker Pro Temp of the House of Representatives. Capping off his high school career Mike was presented the Outstanding Agriculture Student and FFA award by the Chamber of Commerce plus the Mack Gwinn Scholarship, the largest given at Hickman High in honor of a former student.

Active in sports, the well-known Hickman student received two letters in cross country and one in track. To stay in shape Mike daily plays a strenuous tennis game, mostly with his best friend, Cedric.

In FFA Mike served as chairman on several committees —including community service, was a member of the parliamentary procedure team, and participated in meats judging. He was a delegate to the National Convention and the state FFA officer's banquet.

So anxious to accomplish his career goal, Mike started immediately after graduation to study veterinary medicine at the University of Missouri last summer. He currently has an "A" average and is attending on another scholarship which includes his tuition, room, and board.

Being the oldest of three children Mike played a lot with animals before his brother and sister were born. It was during this time the town boy acquired an enduring love for animals.. A dog owner himself, Mike has helped the Columbia Kennel Club in many of their activities.

Mike thinks veterinary medicine is especially challenging because brand new fields are constantly opening in it. Even more important to his career choice are his feelings towards animals. "Animals are completely honest," Mike says, "and express their feelings truly and clearly."

With the help of past Advisor David Thomas, Mike got an appointment with Dr. George Shelton, assistant dean of veterinary medicine at the University of Missouri. Mike obtained a job at the university's veterinary clinic, and he has been assisting the veterinarians and graduate students in pre-veterinary medicine ever since.

Animals seem to gain a sense of reassurance from Mike as he helps graduate students treat injured animals.

Photos by Author

For over two years now Mike has worked 15 hours each week during the school year and 40 hours in the summer. Continuing his work program Mike still serves as a laboratory assistant at the clinic. He and Cedric have complete responsibility for restocking cabinets and trays with medical supplies, in addition to other duties.

Mike assists in treating and injecting laboratory animals and with research on dogs and cats. He further helps take blood samples, make radiograph X-rays, and observes animal surgery. His involvement has permitted him to attend American Veterinary Medical Association student meetings at the university.

Mike's agricultural activities have allowed him to deal with people in what he considers an occupation concerned 75 percent with animals and 25 percent owners. He also mentions the importance of adapting animal medicine to people as a career advantage.

Mike's well thought of activities have focused more attention on the urban situated vocational agriculture department say Instructors Harold Bossaller and Wayne Wolfe, who worked with Mike during his senior year. It is Mike's "drive" as shown by his actions in his FFA, school, and community that he is using to succeed in his college career.

Ag—a way of life

FOR some, agriculture is more than a job, it's a way of life. And since 1956 when Carl Arend was a student taking agriculture classes and participating in FFA at Riverside High School, California, it has been his career.

"The classes and the FFA competition were definitely a big factor in interesting me in agriculture," he says. "They gave me a chance to see what a career in agriculture would be like."

Although Carl loves teaching and working with young people, he didn't start out planning to teach. He worked as a food inspector in the Army and later operated a horse farm with a partner.

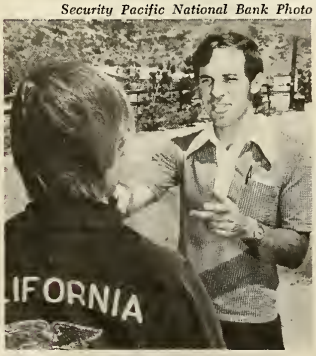
It was after he had been in agriculture for several years that he decided he would like to teach. He received his credential under a Cal Poly intern program which allowed him to teach at the same time he was studying.

Looking back on it now, as the only full-time teacher in the vocational agriculture department at Yucaipa High School, he's sure he made the right decision.

"The FFA program teaches the students how to handle responsibility and how to work in their own business," Carl points out. "I show the young people who take my classes many different fields—animal science, landscaping, management, plant propagation, and landscape construction—to interest students in agricultural careers."

Vo-ag teacher Carl Arend likes to tell new members about ag careers.

Security Pacific National Bank Photo



The 1980 Farmer

The farmer of 1980 will have to be a businessman just as much as an agriculturalist, according to Dr. John Hopkin, professor of agricultural finance with Texas A&M. This means a career in farming will require skills in business and finance.

The farmer of 1980 will need an operation physically large enough to supply his family an adequate standard of living and still be able to generate enough capital to keep expanding. This means he likely will have to generate minimum farm sales of over $40,000 annually, requiring him to have control over farm assets—land, equipment—totalling between $250,000 to $300,000.

Generating both equity and debt capital will be one of the main concerns of the future farmer. To obtain capital, his financial statements will have to reflect loan repayability with cash-flow projections—making him a farmer-businessman.

Career Shorts

Agriculture Teachers. Many school administrators are having to go out of state to find agriculture teachers to fill their needs. According to annual surveys, the need for qualified instructors of vocational agriculture is rising in Arizona, New York, Tennessee, and other states despite an increase in the number of agriculture education graduates.

Employment Prospects. Job prospects for students graduating from college last spring were the best in four years, reports the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education. However, an economic recovery without adjustments could create a surplus of college-educated persons in the next decade and bring about the necessity of absorbing these persons into jobs not traditionally filled by people with a college education.

Environmental Jobs. "Opportunities are now developing for generalists who inspect and administer environmental programs, and for specialists who analyze water and air samples," reports Dr. Robert Borgman, professor of food science at Clemson University. To fill this need a new undergraduate program geared toward training such generalists for environmental work was begun last fall at the university.

Career Profile

Farm Mechanics. These craftsmen maintain the electrical, mechanical, and hydraulic systems in all types of farm equipment. They also assemble new machinery sold by the dealer.

Persons interested in agricultural mechanics are generally hired as helpers to assist a qualified mechanic. It usually takes three years of on-the-job training to become a qualified farm mechanic. Persons with vocational-technical education in electricity, transmissions, welding, hydraulics, diesel engines, or general mechanics can qualify in less time.

Farm mechanics generally work in the dealer's shop, but oftentimes travel to the farm to either repair or haul the implement to the shop. They learn to use a variety of testing devices and sometimes specialize in the maintenance of implements such as hay balers or cotton pickers.

Farm mechanics usually average 44 hours per week, including four hours on Saturday. In the spring, however, they often work 10 to 12 hours daily, and in the winter they may work less than 40 hours a week.

The need for agricultural mechanics is expected in increase slowly through the 1970's, largely due to the adoption of specialized equipment and farmers requiring equipment service on a regular basis. Farm mechanics can advance to shop foreman positions or open their own repair shops.

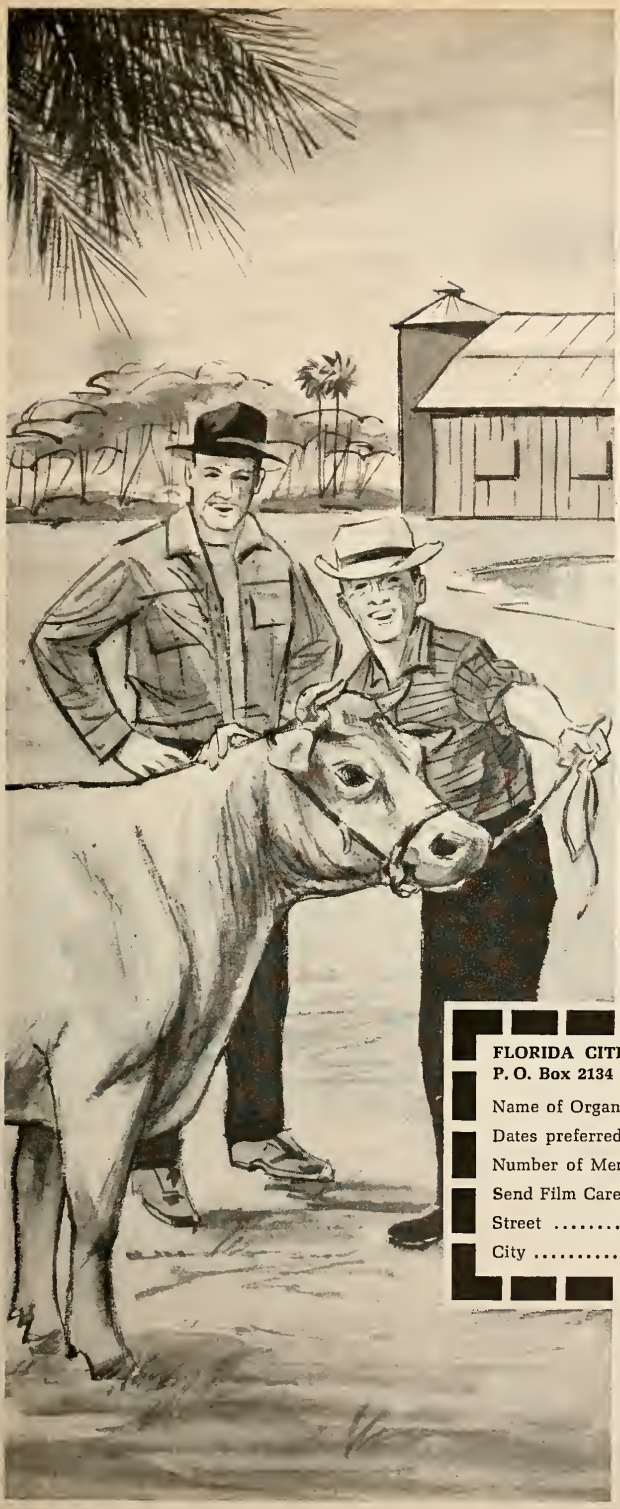
More Career Information

Conservation: *Guide to Conservation Careers.* Single copy free from National Association of Conservation Districts, Service Department, Box 855, League City, Texas 77573.

Equipment Manufacturing: *Head for Opportunity with the 250 "Shortliners."* Single copy or "reasonable" quantity free from Farm Equipment Manufacturers Association, 230 S. Bemiston, St. Louis, Missouri 63105.

Peace Corps: (1) *A Place in Agriculture Through the Peace Corps.* (2) *Peace Corps Farming, More Than A Job.* Free from Mr. Jim Carpenter, Peace Corps/ACTION, Box P, 401-F, 1735 I St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20525.

Seed Industry: *Your Career in the Seed Business.* Single or multiple copies free from American Seed Trade Association, Inc., Suite 964, Executive Building, 1030 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.



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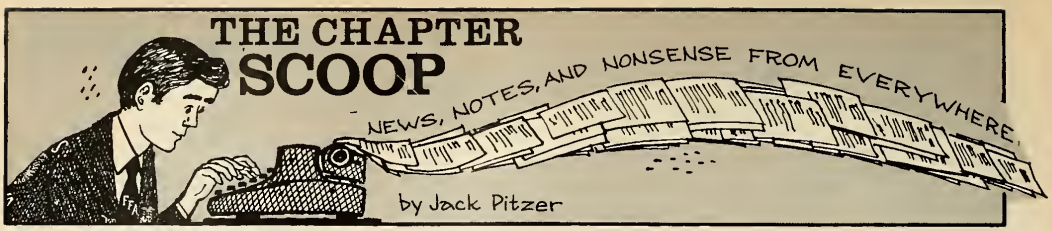


Robbie Stringfield, president of *Franklinton,* Louisiana, FFA hosted a tour of his dairy farm for three French exchange students in the community.

N-N-N

Tim Bost reports for *South Rowan* FFA in North Carolina, that chapter will be planting 9,000 pine seedlings.

N-N-N

Susan Engel won the Creed contest of *Fort Cherry,* Pennsylvania, Chapter.

N-N-N

Sarasota, Florida, FFA'ers help with area poinsetta sales. Raises funds for a center which provides services to families of migrant agricultural workers.

N-N-N

Also, *Sarasota* is cooperating with the VICA and FBLA in their school in collecting canned goods for needy.

N-N-N

New road signs for *Fairbury,* Nebraska, safety campaign show Famous Last Words. "Step on her boy, we're only doing 75." And "Come on fella, do a little fancy stuff for the girls."

N-N-N

Kevin Basham of *Hull-Daisetta,* Texas, Chapter composed an official prayer which his chapter uses for meetings.

N-N-N

FFA at *Western Reserve* High, in Ohio, has organized intermural basketball for all boys in their school.

N-N-N

Members of *Orange,* California, Chapter brought fifty-six 500-pound Charolais-cross feeders from Wyoming.

N-N-N

Jeff Giover sold the most tickets for *Enola,* Arkansas, turkey raffle.

N-N-N

Geddes, South Dakota, reports they approved pheasant cleaning as a fund raising activity again this year.

N-N-N

Buffalo, Wyoming, is having a taco supper. And *Winner,* South Dakota, has an annual chili supper.

N-N-N

Officers of *New Market,* Iowa, established meeting conduct rules.

N-N-N

David City, Nebraska, FFA and FHA took Santa along on their caroling trip.

Burns, Cheyenne, and *Albin,* Wyoming, had joint initiation ceremonies for Greenhands and Chapter Farmers.

N-N-N

Columbia and *Goldendale,* Washington, got together for ceremonies, too.

N-N-N

How did the initiation or degree ceremony go in your chapter this year? Same old thing? Well organized? Were you proud of what your parents and guests witnessed?

N-N-N

Best costume winners at Sadie Hawkins dance of *Southern Door* FFA in Wisconsin, were a chicken, a raggedy-ann doll, and a leprechaun.

N-N-N

Keota, Oklahoma, has three candidates for State Farmer degree. **Mike Sutter, R. C. Thomas** and **Jerry Smith.**

N-N-N

John Hall and **Curtis Sullivan,** members of *Wirt County,* West Virginia Chapter are also officers in the collegiate chapter at state university.

N-N-N

Three *Edmond,* Oklahoma, members demonstrated soil testing for the Parents Club meeting.

N-N-N

Escondido, California, members keep school informed of chapter activities by appearances on school's TV morning show broadcast daily in every room.

N-N-N

Granton, Wisconsin, hosted a free snowmobile show with dealer exhibits, movies, and cheese snacks. A poster contest attracted 180 entries to publicize new safety requirements for student snowmobilers.

N-N-N

Initiation of 57 Greenhands tripled size of *Glastonbury,* Connecticut, FFA.

N-N-N

To promote scholarship in *Pattonsburg,* Missouri, FFA, they will award a jacket to members with highest grade average and one to most improved.

N-N-N

Do your officers know the opening and closing ceremonies? What if a state or national officer visits the chapter?

N-N-N

Kalispell, Montana, members had a time deciding whether to sell their hay at harvest or wait until later.

N-N-N

"Mums," "snaps," and "begonias" are growing for *Perry,* Georgia, members. Used as hort studies. Then sold.

N-N-N

Peck, Michigan, belongs to the tractor pulling association. Holds a sanctioned pull each year.

Members of *Lockwood,* Missouri, stay after school on nights of home basketball games to build hay feeders to sell. Saves gasoline, too.

N-N-N

And *Creston,* Iowa, officers are setting up car pools for transportation of younger members.

N-N-N

Watertown, South Dakota, reports a trend in shorter hair styles. Wrestling season has started.

N-N-N

Douglas, Wyoming, Chapter hosted 38 *Slayton,* Minnesota, FFA'ers who had come to see and learn about ranching in the West.

N-N-N

Members of *Deer Creek-Lamont,* Oklahoma, Chapter donated their time during vacation days to help farmers hardest hit by flood.

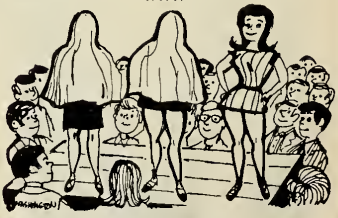
N-N-N

McGuffey Chapter in Pennsylvania, had a corn husking contest. **Larry Bedillion** won trophy and money. Brother **Laverne** was a close second.

N-N-N

Several chapters who sell citrus bought Official FFA Calendars to include in each box they distsribute.

N-N-N



Entertainment at an *Eatonville,* Washington, Chapter meeting was a "fair" for members. A calf show—legs to knees; a carcass class—thighs; and a chick show—for looks.

N-N-N

Lance Pond and **Robert Argo** were elected to keep an FFA scrapbook for *Sisseton,* South Dakota.

N-N-N

Willow Lake, South Dakota, distributed their Official FFA Calendars to local businesses.

N-N-N

Twenty *Paxton,* Illinois, members were in fund raising "Walk for Mankind."

N-N-N

Nodaway-Holt, Missouri, had a kids rodeo for the young set who are usually not included in community festivals.

N-N-N

What ideas has your chapter come up with for saving fuel and energy?

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NAF 4-02

Students listened with anticipation as callers let out with their "sooeys."

"Games" Play Up FFA

This chapter held games throughout FFA WEEK to promote the FFA to students and teachers.

DURING FFA WEEK the Dinuba, California, Chapter schedules competitive games on school days to inform other students about FFA. After two years of holding "the games" students and teachers alike have become aware of how important the FFA is to their school and look forward to the fun FFA WEEK brings.

Prior to FFA WEEK the Dinuba members prepare entry forms and have their inter-club representative explain about FFA WEEK and the chapter's activities to the students. Entry forms along with the rules of each contest are passed out to the school organizations so they can prepare for contests.

The games are conducted during lunch throughout the WEEK and climaxed on Friday with an extended lunch period. Two years ago when the games were first held the contests included a tug-of-war, skillet throwing, a soap box derby, hog calling, and a greased pig chase.

Tug-Of-War. In this group contest other clubs challenge the FFA chapter. Six students representing each group participated on the rope, however, as many students as desired can be used in different "tugs."

The first year the chapter competed against three teams—Interact, Boys Block D, and the Key Club. The Boys Block D won the trophy which cost them about $2.00.

Skillet Throwing. This individual contest allows many women teachers and girl students to participate. Each contestant's throw is measured by officiating members, and prizes are awarded for the longest and shortest throws.

Yesterday, today and

Yesterday, Joe Smith was just out of high school and completely undecided about his future. He wanted to go to college, but couldn't afford it. He wanted a good job, but no one would hire him. The only thing Joe had going for himself was his desire to be somebody.

Today, Joe is in the Air Force. Not only is he working at a high-paying skill, he's also getting some of those college credits he wanted so badly. He gets a 30-day paid vacation and he's seen more of the world since he's been in the Air Force than he thought he'd see in his whole life.

WEEK

Results of the first skillet throw have forced the chapter to use skillets made of something other than cast iron (contestants broke four skillets in the first one) and roping off the spectator area (some participants have no idea where the flying skillet is going). Melissa Muzzy, a cheerleader, made the longest toss, a whopping 64 feet, and was awarded a broken skillet that first year.

Soap Box Derby. Due to the time involved in constructing a cart only the Auto Club challenged the FFA chapter in the first race. The club's entry lost a wheel so the chapter won the race.

Hog Calling. Three teachers are drafted to act as the judges of this "loud" contest. Being from Arkansas and a Razorback rooter, FFA Advisor Jim Young gives a hog calling demonstration for the contestants.

Those registered for the contest are judged on volume, authenticity, and attractiveness of the call. Out of 20 entries Mrs. Helen Martin, the school librarian, came away with the honors and was presented a large purple ribbon inscribed "The Number One Hog Caller."

Greased Pig Chase. The number of pig chasers was limited to 25 the first year and about half of the football field was fenced for the contest. The contest yielded about five minutes of the loudest yelling and howling anyone can imagine and two pounds of bacon for the winner Mike Jump.

Since the first "games" the chapter has added a three-legged sack race, a raw egg and spoon race, a log sawing contest, a gentle cow milking contest, and now climax their FFA WEEK festivities with a barn dance. They have made several improvements in the old games, such as limiting the pig chasers to 15 and allowing the clubs more time to prepare for the derby race.

The chapter president also asks the mayor to proclaim FFA WEEK in Dinuba and chapter members place placards around the town in merchants' windows. The reporter annually organizes a double-page spread about the FFA and the chapter for the local newspaper and about five members make spot announcements and are interviewed on the local radio station.

Because of these exciting events you can bet the rest of the student body knows there is an FFA chapter in Dinuba. They also know what FFA WEEK is all about—informing the community about the FFA. (*By Lonnie Adams, Reporter*)

Photo Contest for FFA Members

FFA members—especially chapter reporters—should be sure to get their entries in to the FFA Photo Contest as announced in the last issue of *The National FUTURE FARMER.* Remember entries must be postmarked by February 20, and received no later than February 25, 1974. Winners of the contest will be recognized in the next issue.

So send your best photographs showing "FFA members at play" to *The National FUTURE FARMER,* P.O. Box 15130, Alexandria, Virginia 22309 and win one of the following cash prizes: $25.00 for first place; $20.00 for second; $15.00 for third; $10.00 for fourth; and $5.00 for fifth. (Further details concerning the rules of the FFA Photo Contest can be found on page 53 of your December-January, 1973-74 issue.)

tomorrow.

If yesterday sounds like you, send us the coupon below. Or call 800-447-4700, toll free (in Illinois, call 800-322-4400) for the location of your nearest Air Force recruiter. Let the Air Force bring you up to date.

Tomorrow Joe can take his high-paying skill that he learned in the Air Force and get a high-paying job in civilian life. Or, he can go on and get his B.A., having already started college in the Air Force. Or, he could stay in the Air Force. Like Joe says, "Any career that offers as many good options as this one, is a career to stick with."

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Coming Back From Cholera

Every farmer comes face to face with major setbacks at one time or another. This member made a dramatic comeback.

IN the spring of 1969 the Marvin Odegaard family of Lake Preston, South Dakota, was "cleaned out" by hog cholera. They had 550 feeder pigs on hand and had just bought a lot of 200 feeders to put with them.

Under the quarantine they had to market 30 sows, ship about 100 of the market hogs, and kill the remainder under the supervision of state and federal veterinarians. The entire farmstead was then disinfected.

Three months later Randy Odegaard, the youngest of two sons, purchased four bred sows and kept gilts from their litters. "The chapter also gave Randy the Sears Swine project which included $250 of interest free money to buy one high priced gilt," reports Lake Preston Advisor Tom Dagel.

As Randy's swine enterprise increased his father and brother Wayne gradually bought into the growing Chester White herd. The partners kept the gilts for replacements besides occasionally purchasing breeding animals from the South Dakota Chester White Sale. Last year—just four years after the epidemic—the Odegaards shipped some 800 market hogs and sold between 40 and 50 registered boars.

Throughout the year the Odegaard's hog numbers total 60 registered Chester White sows, 450 hogs on feed, and 3 registered boars—one purchased for $1,350 at the National Chester White Show and another herd boar for $3,850.

A Star Chapter Farmer and Star State Farmer, Randy says they put each boar with three or four sows or gilts for about a week. A batch of ten sows are bred every six weeks so each will farrow about 2½ times a year.

Randy, together with his partners, register 20 to 25 replacement gilts a year to maintain the herd. They sell breeding gilts and boars privately at the state fair—some to breeders in Minnesota, Iowa, and North Dakota. They also sell at the Chester White state sale where their latest grand champion boar brought $1,500.

"We sell our market hogs on grade and yield," Randy points out. 'Usually we average between $1.75 to $2.25 over the base price."

Using their own grinder-mixer the Odegaards mix a 44 percent protein supplement with shelled corn to obtain an 18 percent ration for suckling pigs, a 16 percent ration for weaned pigs, and a 14 percent mix for hogs over 125 pounds.

The Odegaards recently built a 26- x 100-foot farrowing structure, featuring slatted floors, farrowing stalls, and a nursery area which can be divided into eight pens. The new unit will now allow Randy, Wayne, and their dad to farrow 22 sows every six weeks.

Besides his hog enterprise Randy owns 20 cow-calf units, over 60-head of feeder cattle, and 130 acres of corn. The family beef operation totals approximately 250 head of feeder cattle in confinement, a herd of 100 stock cows, and 2 Charolais bulls. "The Charolais cross calves grow about twice as fast as the others," says Randy.

Feeder cattle not raised on the farm are purchased in the West and the South. The Odegaards buy about 400 head of western cattle in the spring and purchase between 250 and 300 head of southern cattle in the fall. They market their cattle at 900 to 950 pounds and prior to the banning of DES implanted their cattle at six months and at ten months of age.

In December of 1972 the Odegaards purchased their first cattle futures for August delivery. They bought two contracts for $49.50 a hundred pounds, involving 140 head or 42,000 pounds. The contracts yielded them a profit but locked in a price lower than the local market price. However, Randy and Wayne agree contracting works satisfactorily but say a farmer must continually study and use them to get full benefit from contracting.

The entire Odegaard operation totals 1,655 acres—1,440 acres of cropland and 215 acres of pasture. They rent almost $1,500 acres of the total and grow some 600 acres of corn a year. To store the feed for their large numbers of livestock they have a total of four 6,000 bushel units—two storage and two drying—and five 3,000 bushel storage bins.

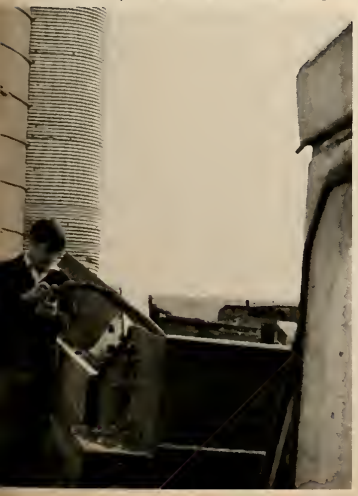
Randy and Wayne handle all of the field operations except the planting and drilling which is done by their father. Their equipment includes three tractors, a four-row grain combine, a six-bottom plow, a 20-foot field cultivator, and a new pickup. To store this machinery plus their other large tilling and planting implements they constructed a 40-x 120-foot machine shed and shop this past summer.

Randy currently owns about 20 percent of the livestock and crop operation. He hopes to increase his interest to a third over the next two years and along with Wayne, also a State Farmer degree recipient, form a 50-50 partnership when they buy out their father's share four years from now.

Randy's success in establishing a farming base is exceptional in itself but considering he began after a cholera disaster his feats in farming are astronomical. It's family farmers like Randy, Wayne, and their father who make American agriculture the envy of the world.

Randy, left, his dad, and Wayne keep tabs on monthly income and expenses.

Randy mixes urea into the cattle ration with a power-take-off feed wagon.



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Defensive Driving:

The Art of Staying Alive

Compiled from National Safety Council Materials by Jack Pitzer

TRAFFIC accidents—a simple sounding term we've all gotten used to hearing—*kill* over 16,500 youths annually! That's 41 percent of all fatalities in the 15 to 24 age group. Certainly that includes the membership in FFA! You.

Here are some more facts you might have heard before. Drivers under age 25 make up 21.3 percent of the total driving population, yet they annually account for 34.7 percent of all traffic accidents. And the National Safety Council says nearly 85 percent of these accidents are due to driver error.

In other words, something could have been done to avoid 85 percent of the accidents. Safe driving requires the adoption of an attitude toward operating a vehicle known as "defensive driving."

When you practice defensive driving you lessen the chances of being involved in a motor vehicle accident.

It's not being timid or overcautious. A defensive driver is determined to prevent accidents in spite of the actions of others or the presence of adverse conditions. It's learning to "give" a little.

One art to staying alive is to tailor your driving behavior to the unexpected actions of other drivers (truck pulling out of a farmstead) and pedestrians (kids waiting for school bus).

Or to the unpredictable factors of light (sun glaring in your eyes on the way home after school), weather (fog in a.m.), road (bad chuck holes), and traffic (line up behind a combine).

Or to the mechanical condition of your vehicle (frosted windshield), and even to how you feel (tired after a late date or movie).

Look out for hazards or predictable situations at the intersection of the highways you go through every day, the parking lot at school, extra traffic at ball games or fairs.

People are injured and killed in traffic accidents in a number of ways—ranging from head-on collisions to running off the road. However, the most significant cause of fatalities, serious injuries, and property damage is the two-car crash.

In any traffic situation you have the possibility of a collision with the car ahead, the car following, the car approaching, the car at an intersection, the car passing, and the car you overtake and pass.

The Car Ahead

Four simple steps will help you avoid a collision with the car ahead: (1) Stay alert. What does the driver ahead want to do? Turn signal on? Brake lights? (2) Stay ahead of the situation. Look beyond the driver ahead for vehicles in the way, people, or intersections. (3) Stay back. Allow one car length—using your own car as a measure—for every 10 miles of speed and more in bad weather. (4) Start stopping sooner—apply brakes as soon as you see a hazard developing, but do it gradually so you don't spin or risk a rear-end collision.

The Car Following

It's foolish to think "any driver who hits my vehicle from behind is in the wrong." He may be wrong, but you've got the broken neck or smashed car.

There are three measures you can take to avoid being hit from behind. Signal your intention with signals, brake lights, or arm signal. Stop smoothly. Keep clear of tailgaters and don't let them rile you—just slow down and they'll go away.

The Oncoming Car

Collisions with oncoming vehicles occur on a *straight* road, on a *curve*, or at an *intersection* while one vehicle is turning left.

Some precautions. If your front wheel drops off the pavement don't panic or brake. Slow down, go straight, and when clear steer back onto the pavement.

Be prepared for drivers to pull out of long backed up lines behind slow vehicles; or for drivers passing pedestrians or cyclists; or for a car forced into your lane by another.

If you see a vehicle with its right wheels off the pavement, remember he might overact in getting back onto it. If a big truck has turning signals on, it might need to swing into your lane to make the turn.

If weather is bad or the center line is not clear, be cautious. You or the other driver might cross the line!

If a lone car is approaching in the opposite direction and drifts into your lane, slow down, stop, or drive off the road if necessary. The driver may be asleep, drunk, or sick so he's unpredictable. *Do not move to your left.* He might realize his error and correct himself at the last second!

The Car at an Intersection

Whenever you approach an intersection, know your route, slow for intersections and expect the unexpected, show your intentions by position and signals, and go with care.

(Continued on Page 46)

Safety Course

The National Safety Council has developed an eight-hour Defensive Driving Course to teach all licensed drivers about accident avoidance techniques. It could be used by FFA chapters as an addition to a positive chapter safety effort.

A chapter might take the official course themselves, then train a team to conduct it for parents, other students, and civic clubs in the community. The National FFA Chapter Safety Program is especially organized to recognize and honor successful and effective chapter safety efforts.

Avoiding anxieties.

Lloyd Nygard used to be a high school vocational agriculture teacher. But today he devotes full time to his fine cattle and grain farm near Minot, North Dakota. And puts into practice what he taught over 20 years ago. Example: "You'd be surprised how many anxieties you can get during the critical work season. Especially if you're sitting on a tractor or in a truck and have to wonder if you're going to get to the other end or not. But if you've put your equipment in shape *before* that season, it's really a pleasure to sit there knowing it's going to take off."

Helping Lloyd take off dependably are Champion spark plugs. In equipment made by Ford, IH, Massey-Ferguson, New Holland, John Deere, and Pontiac. "As long as a brand serves me well, I go back to it." Champion. World's No. 1 seller.

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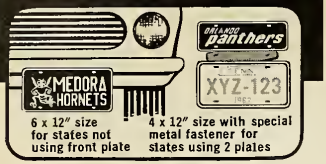

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STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION (Act of August 12, 1970: Section 3685, Title 39, United States Code)

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A. Total number copies printed	462,658	464,600
B. Paid circulation		
1. Sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors, and counter sales	None	None
2. Mail subscriptions	458,130	459,633
C. Total paid circulation	458,130	469,633
D. Free distribution by mail, carrier or other means.		
1. Samples, complimentary, and other free copies	1,741	2,243
2. Copies distributed to news agents, but not sold	None	None
E. Total distribution	469,871	461,876
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G. Total	462,558	464,500

I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

V. STANLEY ALLEN, Business Manager

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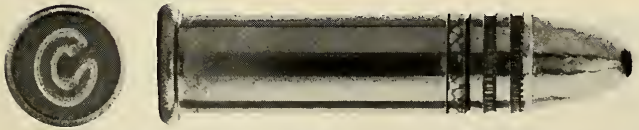

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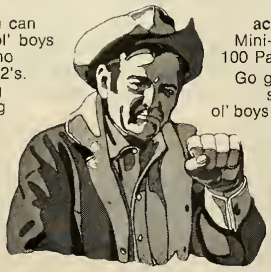

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Defensive Driving:

(Continued from Page 44)

Passing and Being Passed

There are a number of reasons why you may want to pass another vehicle. There's nothing wrong with passing although it likely won't save much time. And since passing is risky business, the best rule is: When in doubt, don't!

Cars can pass you in a number of ways. They can overtake and pass you on a straight road—a normal situation. They can pass you as you are pulling out of a parking spot. They can attempt to pass when you are passing another vehicle. They can pass you on the right, of course, they shouldn't but you will still have to try to prevent an accident.

In these passing situations, help the other driver pass. Check on-coming traffic. Slow down if the passing car needs more room to get back in line.

Before you change lanes to pass someone, be certain the car behind you hasn't started to pass you. Use your mirror and check your blind spot.

Matter of Attitude

Defensive driving is a matter of attitude and there are a number of attitudes that characterize the defensive driver. He is knowledgeable about traffic rules and regulations in the state. He is alert and aware of what's going on around him. He looks ahead when he drives and then makes both short range and long range predictions. He uses good "horse sense" or judgements to do the right thing at the right time —every time. He can skillfully operate his vehicle because of proper training plus practice.

This is the first in a series of articles about defensive driving and driver attitude scheduled to appear in upcoming issues of the magazine.

"Sorry, Becky, the date is off. The power structure says I have to bed down at ten."

FFA in Action

SERVICE

Cash and Corn

There's fun in shoveling corn when it means these Spring Valley FFA'ers can help another young person go to camp.

Spring Valley, Minnesota, area farmers and members of FFA joined together in raising more than $1,000 to be used to send area youngsters to Camp Courage next summer.

The event was the annual Corn Drive sponsored by the chapter. This year the drive raised more than double the amount raised a year ago.

Last summer, money raised from the local Corn Drive sponsored four Spring Valley youngsters to a three-week speech therapy program.

A total of 111 area farmers donated either corn or cash to this year's drive, which brought in a gross income of over $1,500, says Advisor Jerry Speir.

That amount, less expenses, means "more than $1,000" will be sent to Camp Courage this year by the local chapter. Higher corn prices this year helped boost the net.

Students using pick-up trucks, collected, picked, or shelled corn from the farmers and in some cases, even had to pick the corn from the field themselves. They then hauled the corn to the local elevator where it was sold.

Well Water Testers

The Fort Sumner, New Mexico, Chapter tested 65 private wells in their DeBaca County area. The students also completed a check list survey of the sanitary features for each well tested.

From each well, they collected a bottle of water which was sent to the Environmental Protection Agency and checked for contamination.

A copy of the results was then presented and explained to the well owners. Some of the wells had to be retested.

The Fort Sumner Chapter submitted this project for recognition in the BOAC program for the 1972-73 school year. They received a first place district award and placed third in the state. (*Joel Edwards, Advisor*)

AGRICULTURE

Tobacco Toppers

Tobacco production is almost a year round venture for members of the West Columbus, North Carolina, FFA in Cerro Gordo. Starting in November most members and farmers begin preparation of their plant beds. The beds are gassed to kill undesirable weed seeds and then are ready for fertilization and sowing of seeds which takes place usually in December. The beds are then strawed with pine needles, found in abundance in the Tar Heel State.

While the young plants are growing in the plant bed, the farmer begins preparation of his land for the transplanting of the young plants in April. Once the plants have been transplanted, they have to be carefully protected from insect damage and diseases.

In early June the bottom plant leaves known as "lugs" or "primings" are ready for harvesting. Harvesting tobacco is referred to as "cropping tobacco." After the first cropping, the plants will have flowered out. This brings perhaps the most undesirable job of all—removing the flowers and suckers. This is known as "topping and suckering."

After the removal of the tops and

(Continued on Next Page)

Dennis Worley tackles the big job of topping and suckering his own tobacco.

hunting hints

Always sneak up on a pothole from the upwind side, that is, with the wind at your back. Ducks invariably flush into the wind, so they will start your way as they get up off of the water. Even if they flare off immediately, you will gain a few precious seconds in which to get off a shot or two.

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FFA in Action

(Continued from Page 47)

suckers the tobacco is treated with a chemical to retard sucker growth. This allows for maturation of leaves and increased weight. The final cropping or removal of the top leaves is referred to as "tipping tobacco."

The green tobacco is strung on sticks by a tobacco looper and is placed in barns for curing. Gas burners or oil-type curers are usually used for this purpose. Some farmers are converting to mechanical harvesters and a bulk curing method, but the majority of farmers still use the conventional system. This curing of tobacco usually takes from five to seven days.

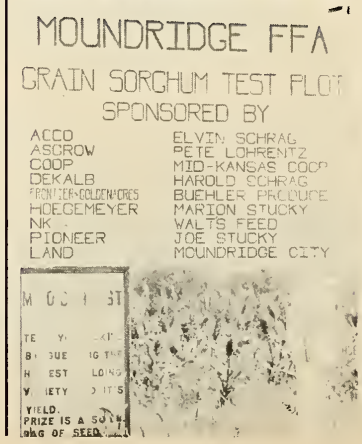
After curing, the dry tobacco is removed from the sticks and is marketed in sheets at nearby tobacco warehouses. Much of the tobacco in the West Columbus district is sold in Chadbourn and Fair Bluff, two rural towns in our school district. Here the tobacco brings approximately $80 per hundred pounds.

After harvesting, the stalks are cut and disced into the soil. This is usually done by the middle of August. The marketing process is usually completed by September.

September and October are planning months and time for FFA members and other farmers to decide on what variety to plant next year.

Guessing Plot

Farmers were encouraged to test their ability to pick the highest yielding variety of grain sorghum in the test plot of the Moundridge, Kansas, FFA. Eight dealers donated 15 varieties. Several maturity dates were planted with six rows per variety. Each was clearly identified and contest entry blanks were available at the sight.



Buffalo Roam

When David Beaudoin, Mariposa, California, FFA discovered he could sell all of the buffalo offspring he could produce, he realized the buffalo herd he had started almost as a joke was likely to become a profitable venture.

ALUMNI

Distinguished Member

The state FFA vice president, Albert Blankenship, left, and the president, Elton Bouldin, right, delivered the FFA Alumni membership pin and card to Alabama Governor George Wallace.

COMPETITION

Team Judging

This FFA judging team from Grenada, Mississippi, took FFA honors as part of the state Polled Hereford Field Day. Left to right: Becky Williamson, Sheila Proctor, Joy Moss, and their FFA Chapter Advisor Jerry Alexander.

Triple Winner

Terry Clay, Carrollton, Ohio, FFA'er shown at the halter, showed the grand champion steer at his county's fair. He also had grand champion market hog plus the grand champion market lamb.

Free Press Standard Photo

CITIZENSHIP

Snowmobile Samaritans

Three of the nine finalists in Suzuki's 1973 Good Samaritan program for snowmobilers were FFA members.

While riding his snowmobile Glen Schomaker, of the Hemlock, Michigan, Chapter noticed a break in the ice on Saginaw Bay. Glen immediately warned his father and brothers along with other fishermen about the cracking ice.

Because of his quick action many of the fishermen were able to jump the crack before the ice broke away from the shore. By the time Glen, his father, and his brothers got the remaining fishermen to the crack in the ice the gap was too wide to jump, and they had to be taken from the ice by boat, leaving the snowmobile which is at the bottom of the bay.

Due to summer flooding in the Almond, New York, community there were many unsafe snowmobile trails. John Faughnan, a member of the Alfred-Almond FFA who also organized the local snowmobile club, got the idea of marking dangerous places with reflectors. Using this as a community service project, the FFA chapter purchased and distributed 144 of the triangular-shaped markers. John and other members hung them on fences, posts, trees, and other hazardous places.

In a bad March snowstorm, Michael Pamkowski, of the Canajoharie, New York, Chapter, learned of a bus stuck on a highway outside of Nelliston. Mike rode his snowmobile to the stranded bus and evacuated eight passengers safely into town. His successful rescue required him to make seven trips.

These finalists along with six others were all nominated by FFA chapters. Other chapters nominating persons were the Jonesville and St. Louis Chapters of Michigan; the Willmar, Hibbing, and Bertha-Hewitt, Minnesota, Chapters; and the Elmira, New York, FFA.

Both the finalists and the nominating chapters received a $55.00 cash award. The three state winners and their nominating chapters each received an additional $100. The overall winner and his nominating chapter—Elmira—both were awarded a Suzuki snowmobile.

ENVIRONMENT

Wild Lifers

Robb Kirkpatrick and Dave Gatzlaff, Sanborn, Minnesota, have developed quite an interest in wildlife, and both members have game farms. They are raising partridge, ringnecked pheasants, golden and reeves pheasants, Canadian geese, and bobwhite quail. Both have racoons and fox as well.

Robb had hatched out over 1,500 pheasant eggs this year and has released a number of game birds. He set out wood duck boxes, constructed a farm pond, set out trees, and added other wildlife cover. He also worked on a state fair conservation booth.

Dave has constructed a pond and he has stocked his with various kinds of fish. *(Tony Machtemes, Advisor)*

Calendar of Events

January 28-31—Board of Directors and National Officers Meeting, Olde Colony, Alexandria, Virginia

February 3-March 6—National Officer Tour

February 16-23—National FFA WEEK

October 15-18—National FFA Convention, Kansas City, Missouri

National FFA Conferences

Washington, D.C.—Alexandria, Virginia
June 10-15, June 17-22, June 24-29. July 8-13, July 15-20—Chapter Representatives

July 21-27—State Presidents

Regional State Officer Conferences

January 18-20, National FFA Center, Alexandria, Virginia

State FFA Conventions

March 19-22—Oregon
March 20-22—Michigan
March 21-23—Utah
March 21-23—Wyoming
March 26—Delaware
March 27-29—Idaho
March 28-30—Massachusetts
March 29-30—Rhode Island
March 29-31—Hawaii
April 3-6—Nebraska
April 5-6—Montana
April 7-9—South Dakota
April 24-26—Oklahoma
April 24-27—Iowa
April 25-26—Missouri
April 26-27—Ohio
April 28-30—Minnesota

State conventions held later will appear in future issues.

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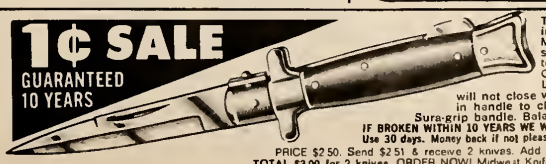

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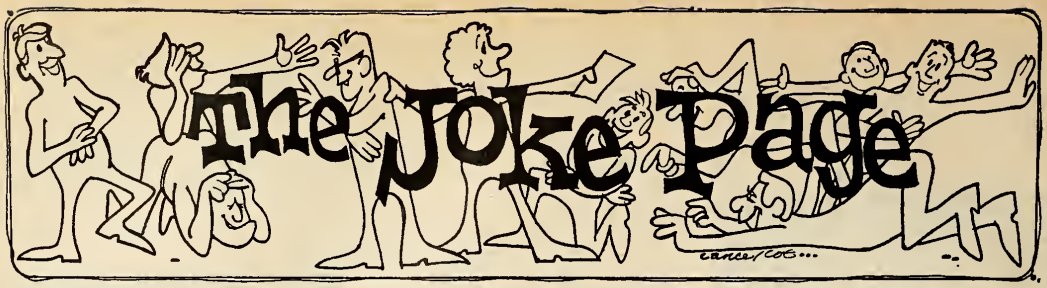

Marriage counselor to wife: *"Do you usually wake up grumpy?"*
Wife: *"No, he gets up before I do."*
Larry Block
Waubay, South Dakota

Sara: *"Gee, you smell good. What have you got on?"*
Rick: *"Clean socks."*
Susan Fourez
Potomac, Illinois

Little Johnnie came home from school with a bloody nose and swollen eyes. *"You've been fighting again,"* his mother remonstrated. *"Didn't I tell you to count to 50 before you fought?"*
"Yes," answered Johnnie, *"But Billy's mother only told him to count to 25."*
Mark Britton
Adams, Tennessee

FHA'er: *"You sure are handsome."*
FFA'er: *"Gee, I wish I could say something nice about you."*
FHA'er: *"You could if you could lie as well as I can."*
Bobbie Brantley
Avinger, Texas

"My old sow had eight piglets one day and seven the next."
"How could that happen?"
"One died."
William Bland
Robersonville, North Carolina

Two young ladies were whispering in the movies to the annoyance of a man seated in front of them. Finally, he turned around and said:
"Ladies, I can't hear a word."
"Well, what we're discussing is none of your business!" snapped one.
Roosevelt Landrum, Jr.
Sweetwater, Alabama

Teacher to teacher, talking about the school pest. *"Not only is he the worst behaved child in school, but he also has a perfect attendance record."*
Nolan Young
East Bernstadt, Kentucky

Math Teacher: *"Now, if I lay three eggs here and five over there, how many eggs will I have?"*
Pupil: *"To tell you the truth, I don't believe you can do it, sir."*
Mark Schoenrock
Fairbury, Nebraska

One day a first grader was talking about the recent fire in his school. *"I knew it was going to happen,"* he said, *"because we've been practicing for it all year."*
Mark Adams
Batesville, Indiana

Nan: *"How do Eskimos keep money?"*
Nook: *"In a snowbank."*
Tyrone Donner
Livingston, Alabama

A large reptile in the Florida Everglades wanted nothing to do with his former friends.
"What's the matter," asked his swamp friends. *"Why do you spurn us?"*
"Because," said the reptile, *"I can't afford to be seen with water gaters."*
Margaret Lewis
Dubuque, Iowa

Did you hear of the absent-minded professor who returned from lunch and saw a sign on his door *"Back in 30 minutes,"* and sat down to wait for himself?
Bobbie Brantley
Avinger, Texas

Carpenter (in lumber yard): *"I want to order twelve 2 x 4's."*
Clerk: *"How long do you want them?"*
Carpenter: *"Quite a while. I'm building a garage."*
Gene Miller
Oelwein, Iowa

Man to wife, on motor trip: *"Mind nagging me a little? I'm falling asleep."*
Chris Kunkler
Junction City, Ohio

Ray: *"My car is the fastest in town."*
Bob: *"And your foot is the heaviest."*
David Earl Corder
Aliceville, Alabama

What did bird say when his cage fell?
Cheap, Cheap!
June Shuck
Mapleton, Minnesota

Mike: *"Why did George Washington die standing up?"*
John: *"I don't know."*
Mike: *"Because he could not lie."*
Eddie Grooms
Brevard, North Carolina

The teacher called upon the farmer's daughter. *"Mary,"* she said, *"can you tell me how many seasons there are in the year?"*
"There are two, Teacher," said Mary promptly. *"Slack and busy."*
Johnny Sherrer
Bay City, Texas

John: *"I think our school's haunted."*
Teacher: *"How did you get that idea?"*
John: *"I always hear people talking about school spirit."*
Gerry L. Barta
Mineral, Virginia

Charlie, the Greenhand

"With higher farm prices, it's no wonder Charlie's in a hurry to get them to market."

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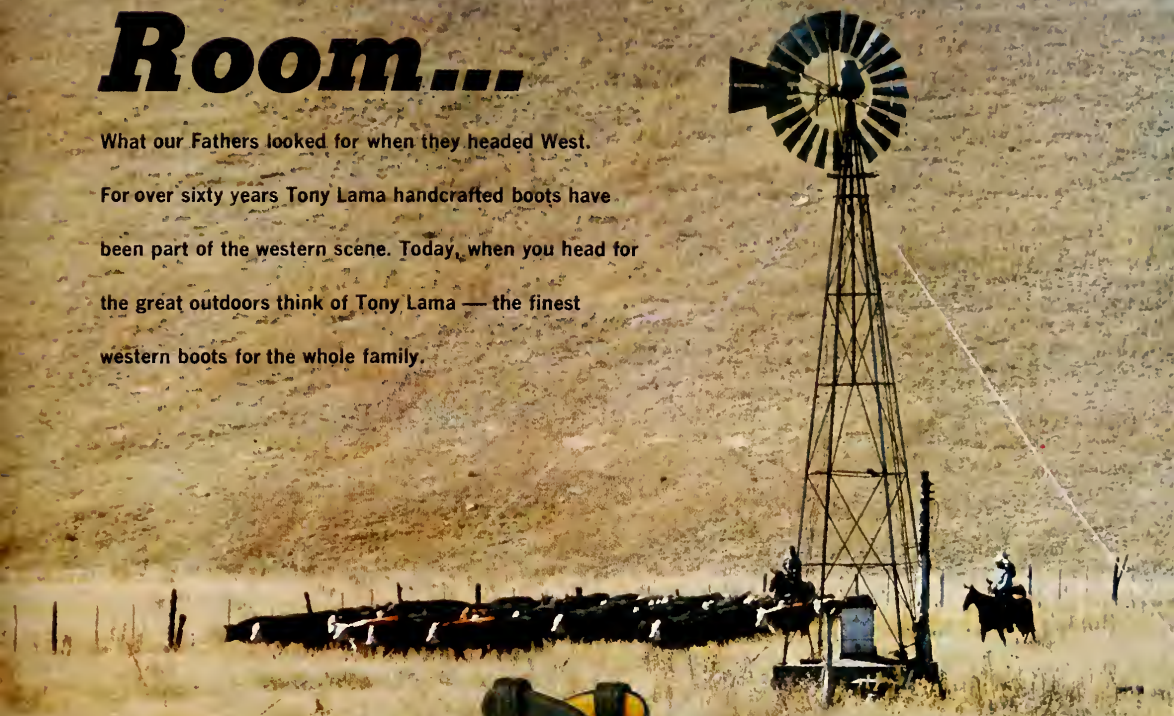

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